WASH!KGTON

Reopening of the Legal Tender Decision.

Rejoicings Over the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

ARRIVAL OF THE DOMINICAN ENVOY.

Time for Ratifying the Treaty Extended.

General Ames Sworn In as Senator from Mississippi.

New Claimant for Senatorial Honors from Florida.

Amendments to the Tariff Bill Agreed Upon.

The Legal Tender Act—Decision of the Su-preme Court—Reopening Argument on the Question.

In the Supreme Court to-day Chief Justice Chase

In the Supreme Country order:—
anounced the following order:—
No. 6.—Latham vs. United States; No. 7.—Denning
On consideration of the motion of

No. e.—Latham vs. United States; No. 7.—Denning is. United States.—On consideration of the motion of the Attorney General, and of the arguments of council the times cases be set down for hearing on all the questions invo ved in the record on the second denday in Aoril of this term. Dissenting, Mr. Chief tushee Chase. Associate Justices Nelson, Chiefra and Field. This reopens the argument on the legal cuder case.

it was said by Attorney General Hoar in his argument yesterday that the question was decided by majority of one. This is a correct statement considadering the number of judges in office when the opinion was delivered—namely, seven. Judge Grier having several days before resigned, but had attended the final consultation and acquiesced in the opinion with Chief Justice Chase, Neison, Ciliford and Field, Associate Justices Swayne, Miller and Dayls on that occasion dissenting. There is much comment among the members of the bar today. Some of them contend that, counting Grier, the opinion was concurred in by two majority, while iers say the majority was only one, Grier not ther suggested, admitting that Judges Chase, Nelson, Clifford and Field (four) will adhere to their opinion, and that Swayne, Miller and Davis, together vith the two new judges, Strong and Bradley, making aye, may unite in rendering a different opinion. he majority in that case would be only one, so that either way a single judge would determine the result, thus auding nothing to the weight of Attorney

Rejoldings Over the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amen ment-The President and Sena-

The committee appointed at a meeting of the First Ward Republican Club last night waited on President Grant to-day, and tendered him their thanks behalf of the colored people for making the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment the subject of a message to Congress, and for the interest he had manifested in promoting their political and social interests. The committee tengered him a serenade, for which the President him pleasure to receive them to-night. Accordingly, at half-past eight o'clock this evening, a large crowd gathered before the Executive Mansion, when the bard played "Hall to the Cnief," and the Fresidant, accompanied by Colonet J. W. Forney, representing the Republican Association, appeared at the door of the Executive Mansion. After repeated applause at the appearance of the President and the introduction to him of the committee, Colonel Forney, on behalf of the republican citizens, ounced to the President that they called upon him express their protound gratification for the proclation, which seals the great work of their emancipation. Colonel Formey also briefly described the enedicial results which would ensue to the race py the adoption of the fifteenth amendment. To this

the President responded:—
I can assure those present that no consummation, since the close of the war, affords me so much pleas ure as the ratification of the fliteenth amendment to the constitution by three-fourths of the States of the Union. I have feit the greatest anxiety ever since I was called to this House, to know that this was to be secured. It looked like the realization of the Beclaration of Independence. (Applause.) I cannot say near so much on this subject as I would like to, not belag accustomed to speaking, but I thank you for your presence this evening.

When the applause which greeted the President's remarks had subsided Vice President Coifax, who was present, was called upon. He made a short ad-

was present, was called upon. He made a short address, a suring those present that his heart was with them in gratitude for the proclamation which has declared to the people of this republic and to the people of the world the ratification of the firteenin amendment.
Leaving the Executive Mansion, the party, who

were in carriages and omnibuses, proceeded to Sen-ator Sumner's residence. That gentleman was vociferously cheered upon his appearance, and

were in carriages and omnibuses, proceeded to Senator Summer's residence. That gentleman was vociferously cheered upon his appearance, and made the following speech:—

FELLOW CITZENS—I congratulate you upon the great result that has been accomplished. For years my bope and object has been to see the great promise of the Declaration of Independence changed into performance: to see that declaration become a reality. (Cheering.) This, at last, is nearly accomplished. I do not say entirely accomplished, for it is not. It is my nature, fellow citizens, to think now of what remains to be done—to think more of our duties than our triumphs; and only occasy I have neard from Philadelphia of a decision in a court of justice that a person of foreign birth could not be naturalized in this country because of color. This is in pursuance of one of those old statutes of the days of slavery, before the word 'white' began to be striken from the laws. Repeatedly from ray seat in the Senate I have made appeals for the abrogation of that word from the laws. I have now abili before the Judiciary Committee to strike this word from our naturalization laws. What the committee will do remains to be seen. I need not say that I shall impress upon the Senate the importance of passing this bill. It remains further that equal rights shall be secured in all the public convexances, and on the railroads in the United States, so that no one shall be excluded by reason of color. It also remains that you, here in Washington, shall complete this equality of rights in your common schools. You all go together to vote, and any person may find a seat in the Senate of the United States; but the child is shue out of the common school account of color. This discrimination must be abolished. All schools must be open to all without distinction of color. In accomplishing this you will work not only for yourselves, but will set an example for all the land, and most especially for the South. Only in this way our your exclude your middle on the color, that they

speech, merely thanking the Committee who visited him for the complement. The residence of Secrefary Fish was next reached. Secretary Boutwell, who was present, shared with the Secretary of State in the compliments of the evening. Degent calls were hade upon both these gentlemen for a speech, and after appearing upon the portice of the dweiling Secretary Fish humorously remarked that he was and that if he ever indulged in speech-making he would do so to-night. He would, however, have pleasure in presenting a gentleman who

had made many and good ones. He therefore intro-duced Secretary Boutwell, who said he was disin-chied to make a speech on the occasion which brought them together, which was only second to that of the proclamation of emancipation. Without that the affecta amendment would not have been called; but the emancipation proclamation had made the fitteenth amendment practicable. The long sevies of trials have culminated in the rights of the whole of trials have culminated in the rights of the whole people without regard to color; but now that they had adopted the doctrine of the equality of all men before the law, let them see that the foundation we laid for the general welfare of the whole people, which can only be secured by the establishment of an universal system of education, which, with this country would become an example of the strength of republican government. In the course of his remarks he aluded to the advantages which accrued to the people by free education, the pulpit and the press; and in concluding his brief

we may safely anticipate for our country and a degree of prosperity and power which has not been enjoyed by any nation in modern times, and as far as this secenade is in any way complimentary to me, I thank you.

The crowd cheered Secretary Poutweil, and then

proceeded to the residence of General Butler, who was not at home. At a late hour they started to serenade Senator Revels, Mayor Bowen and others.

serenade Senator Revels, Mayor Bowen and others.

Stamps on Manufactured Tobacco.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue was recently asked whether a dealer in tobacco has the right to saw a caddy of tobacco in two, cutting through the stamp, and thus sell the two halves to different persons; and whether the caddles in half boxes, if sold, would be liable to seizure and forfeiture? The Commis-sioner says the law allows manufacturers to sei only in original packages, but retailers may sell in quantities less than original packages, and therefore it would be no violation of the law provided there was evidence that the box or caddy was sawed from a stamped package.

The St. Domingo Treaty to be Recommitted-

Singular Proceedings of Schator Sumner.
It is now arranged by general agreement, when
the speeches on the St. Bomingo treaty shall have
been completed, that the bill will be recomnitted to the committee for further considera-All hope of ratifying the treaty been for the present abandoned, though the indications are that it will ultimately carry. The only serious objection, one upon which all the Sena-tors in the opposition harped, was the be-lief that in annexing St. Domingo the government would involve itself in with Hayti, and that the amount of Domini can currency in circulation was so indeunitely estimated that the effect would be disastrous upon the finances of this country. It is a fact, however that many Senators, who at the first flash op-posed the treaty, upon becoming more fa-miliar with the question have changed front. In view of this much encouragement is entertained of ultimate success. Although Mr. Schurz voted against the treaty in committee he has since stated to the President that he would vote for recommittal if he desired, and give the treaty a new hearing. The part played by Mr. Sumner in of as despicable. In the first place he delayed to bring the subject up before the committee. It was this unbecoming conduct which necessitated the President giving his personal attention to the treaty and urge action. The President was placed in an unpleasantj attitude. He had already must certain arrangements with the President of the Dominican government, in response to appeals from that quarter, looking not only to the acquisition of the bay and peninsula of Samana, but the annexation of the entire Spanish portion of the island. Ead Mr. Summer spanish portion of the island. Ead Mr. Summer been less wrapped up in egotism the President would have been spared this unpleasant duty of personally appearing before the Senate in a manner of a treaty; but, under the circumstances, it appeared to him as a matter in which the honesty of his motives were involved and he was willing to

make the sacrifice. The sending of a regularly constituted commission is now talked of, to be sent

down by Congress to make an investigation of the whole question and to report for future action. Arrival of a Dominican Envoy-Time for Ratifying the Treaty Extended-Unan-imity of the Dominicane for Annexation. Senor Cohen, bearer of official despatches from the Dominican government, arrived in this city today, accompanied by Ensign J. O. Soley, of the fig-ship of the North Atlantic squadron. Señor Cohen's despatches contained the official returns of the election in St. Domingo on the question of annexation, and offering an extension of the time of ratification if necessary. Sefior Cohen left St. Domingo city on the United States steamer Yantic on March 18 for Havana, whence he took the regular steamer for New York city. He says that the voting on the island was characterized by no disexperienced was in the capital. In the districts of Santiago, Porto Piata and Azua, and, indeed, all the agricultural sections, the vote was unanimous. As a proof of the junanimity Senor Cohen mentioned th ten years ago, after two years of preparation, only 4.00) votes were cast in favor of the measure. I the election of Cabral to the Presidency, i 1866, where the whole people were called upon to express their will, but4,300 votes were obtained in his favor. In the proposition of an nexation to the United States the people cast sixteen thousand votes in favor. The opposition secured but two per cent, of the vote. Senor Cohen reports the country as unusually quiet; that the people already begin to show signs of returning confidence; that commerce and business generally are looking forward with great expectations. In regard to the paper money, upon which so much wind has been exhausted in the Senate, it appears this has been redeemed, and the outstanding indebtedness is merely the Custom House bonds and loans regularly negotiated, but not exceeding the sum arranged in the treaty. As for the use of bayonets in coercing the people Senor Cohen said that he went to the polls, registered his name on the side he elected, which was to accept but did not see any bayonets. Having

and how they were conducted. Señor Cohen will remain in the city several days. The Oneida Catastrophe to be Investigated. On Monday Senator Morton will call up his resolution looking to an investigation of the Oneida disaster. The Senator is extremely dissatisfied with the statement of the case as presented through English sources. He proposes to have a fair exami nation made, and will urge that the governmen take cognizance of the sad catastrophe should the facts sustain the impression formed here as to the true [character of the conduct of Eyre. The official report of the English court of inquiry at Yokohams s considered here as unsatisfactory and partial. This affair may yet take a shape that will give the Queen's government something to think about. Reorganization of the Navy-Romarkable In-

delivered despatches to the Secretary of State, Señor Cohen called upon President Grant to pay his

respects. The President received him quite cordially and listened with great interest to the state ments the Senor made in relation to the elections

competency of the Committee on Naval Affairs.
The House Committee on Naval Affairs resumed

he consideration of the bill for the reorganization of the navy and for the settlement of the vexed question of the line and staff. Admiral Porter was before the committee for the purpose of enlightening them on the duties of various officers of the navy. Certain members of the committee have got it into their heads that the executive officer of a man-of-war is more ornamental than useful. They inquired of Admiral Porter whether, in his opinion, it would not be as well to dispense with the executive officer. In response the Admiral, who, no doubt, regarded the question as a silly one, said that he soked upon the executive officer of a vessei as in dispensable. He is, no said, topbe a sort of foreman who superintends the execution of the orders of the captain and looks after all the details of the management of the ship. A large manufactory might as well think of dispensing with the services of a foreman as for a well-regulated snip to do without an executive officer. It is manifest that a majority of the members of the Naval Committee know ac hitle about the navy and naval officers that they are who ly incompetent to frame the proper kind of a

esuit in giving us a navy inferior, in point of numerical strength and equipment, to that of third or fourth rate Powers. With the exception of the chairman of the committee, Judge Scofield, every one seems to have his particular hobby. One is it favor of conferring extraordinary powers upon the surgeons, making them, in effect, outrank captains and commanders. Another wants to make the paymaster chief efficer of the ship, and a third thinks the engineer should be the principal officer of the navy. If the committee would only take the advice of Admiral Porter, or some other person equally familiar with the navy and its requirements, there would be no trouble in framing a satisfactory bill.

The Long Agony Over at Last-General

has, with so much of political labor, been endeavor-ing to add to the Congressional family was admitted at about half-past five this evening, much to the at about half-pass are this evening, much to the relief of its numerous brotherhood, who, for the past three weeks, have been quarrelling so fiercely about its legitimacy. General Ames is a Senator of the United States. For about the first time this session the Senate seemed sated with debate, wearied with the lavorite and lamiliar practice of repeating and rehearsing the arguments presented by the first man that leads off on either side of a de bated question, and utterly unappreciative of the was prepared for the vote over a week ago, and it was fondly hoped that the question would be disposed of on the evening prior to the first executive session on the St. Domingo ques-tion; but, alas for the hundreds of measures that are waiting Senatorial action, for the accumulated reports that have come from committees, for the desks full of bills that have received action in the House, alas -in fact, for all buman calculation of Senatorial flatulency, the giant form of the Senator from Maryland, Mr. Vickers, is seen just above his dask and an announcement is made that that giant intellect must unburden itself of a giant speech that lay massed in manuscript in front of the learned orator. Groans from all quarters were audible, but Senate rules furnished no remedy. The infliction must be borne. St. Domingo and executive sessions occupied a week of time without a result, and Mr. Vickers made his speech and therebut surely filling during the interval. Yesterday showed the recuperative effect of a little rest and the reviving influence of so gentle a stimulant as Mr. Vickers on minds much enfectled by continued morning by Mr. Bayard, who could not do more than reproduce what had been eloquently said by the majority of the Judiciary Committee on the same side. Following him came Edmunds, in his caustic and lawyer-like way, insisting upon the correctness of the position of the committee; then Trambull, with a speech and authorities; then Sumner, who makes it a point, of late, always to onta gonize himself with the Illinois Senator, and who quoted authorities and law terms with the air of a special pleader; then Carpenter in reply to him. tearing to pieces his authorities and ridiculing his argument; and to conclude the stormy debate Roscoe Conkling, conscious of approaching defeat, resentful of the treatment that the Judictary Committee had received, gave an exhibition of his splendid powers in a summary statement of the whole case that must have elicited the admi-ration, as it did the attention, of his opponents. The clamor of "Question" seemed then to come from all quarters, and the vote of forty to twelve announced that it was the will of the majority that General Ames should be sworn in. In company with Senator Cameron he walked over to the seat of Morrill, of Maine, and in company with that Senator he stepped to the Vice President's desk and took the oath. The scene at that moment was neither solemn nor dignified, as the whole Senate neither solemn nor dignified, as the whole Senate was on its feet, a real majority in favor of an ad ournment, but a motion of Sumner's to go into executive session was declared carried by the Vice

ntended Alterations in the Funding Bill-The Demands of the National Banks Acceded

Certain members of the national bank delegation, who have been here for several days laboring with the members of the Committee on Ways and Means, and Banking and Currency, relative to the Funding bill, give it as their opinion that the committee will either materially modify or strike out altogether the section of the bill which compels out altogether the section of the bill which compels the section of the the banks to exchange their six per cent bonds for the proposed new four and a half per cents. From this it would appear that the national bank interest hes proved too strong for the experienced members of the Ways and Means Committee. In answer to the argument that the compulsory section will be popular, the bank men say that they have over six millions of loans cut, and that if they are compelled to call them in, as they will be if the bill passes in its it would create a universal panic, and involve thou-

Official Correspondence of Army Officers use of violet and all the various colored inks is hereafter prohibited in official correspondence and records, except carmine or red ink, as generally used in endorsements or ruling of record books. Repairs of the Steamer Plymouth.

the United States European squadron, and which was detailed to escort the Monarch in conveying the remains of the late George Peabody hither, will return to Europe in about a month, at which time certain repairs which she is now undergoing a Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard are expected to

The Florida Licatement Governorship. The argument on the motion to discuss the writ of error in the case of the Fiorida Lieutenant Governorship for want of jurisdiction was continued and concluded to-day in the Supreme Court of the United states, it having commenced on Friday

The Legal Tender Decision. The Supreme Court has decided to reopen the argument on the legal tender case on the second onday in April.

Executive Nominations. The following nominations were sent in to-day: A. Willmann, to be Assessor or Internal Revenue for the Fifth district of New York; M. T. Patrick, to be United States Marshal for Utah Territory; John E. George, to be nostmaster at Lebanon. Pa. F. W. Oakley, to be postmaster at Beloit, Wis.; Mary J. Prey, to be postmastered at Columbia, Pa.

Amendments to the Tariff Bill. amend the Tariff bill on sugars so that it will read:-"On all raw or muscovado sugar and on all other sugars not above No. 12, Dutch standard in color, two cents per pound." Also, to admit free of duty machinery exclusively for spinning cotton yarn enough for 10,000 spindles in any one manufactory.

A Turkish Contribution for the Executive Mansion.

Among the visitors who called this morning at the Executive Mansion was the Turkish Minister, who announced to the President that the Sultan desired to tender him a token of his amity and sympathy, and had issued orders to the imperial factory at Ourchah, near Smyrna, for the special execution of a large carpet of one piece for the East Room of the mansion. The uncommon dimensions of the room requires, it appears, the mounting of a loom for the

Great Increase of the British Merchant Marine. Monthly report No. 6 of the Bureau of Statistics now in press, contains tables in regard to British merchant shipping, some idea of the progress of which may be formed from the fact that in fourteen

years there has been an increase of 1,196,514 tons, or 29 87-100 per cent, in the foreign tonnage, and of 4,314,422 tons, or 60 76-100 per cent, in the strictly British tonnage. The vessels entered with cargoe from foreign countries at a point in the United Kingdom in the years 1854 to 1868.

Personal.

Colonel Stonehouse, Adjutant General of the State of New York, arrived in this city to-day on business connected with the adjustment of war claims against the government. These claims of the state

Another Huge Land Grabbing Scheme. The Committee on the Pacific Railroad agreed to day to report favorably on the bill granting lands

or the construction of a railroad from Umitala, or Columbia river, Oregon, through Idaho Territory to Great Sait Lake. It provides for the usual grant of twenty sections on each side of the road.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WARHINGTON, April 1, 1870.

CONTESTING THE SEAT OF A PLORIDA SENATOR. Mr. Osaorn, (rep.) of Fia., presented a petition of O. B. Hart, of Fiorida. setting forth that the election of Senator Gilbert, of that State, was illegal and void:thathe (Mr. Hart) had subsequently been elected in compliance with the terms of the act of Congress regulating the time and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress, which law was disregarded in the election of Mr. Gilbert, and asking to be admitted to the seat now occupied by that

Mr. OSBORN said he believed his colleague (Mr. Gilbert) had been legally elected; but as the legality of the proceeding had been disputed it would be for a committee of the Senate to decide the question. He therefore moved to refer the petition, with the

The petition of Mr. Hart, setting forth various irregularities in the election of Mr. Gilbert, among others the absence of a quorum in either branch of

others the absence of a quorum in either branch of the Legislature, was read, when Mr. Osborn's motion was agreed to, and the whole subject was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Pomeroy, (rep.) of Kan., made a personal explanation by way of correction of a statement in a recent response from the secretary of the Freasury to a House resolution relating to certain unexpensed balances of former appropriations. The statement had reference to an appropriation. The statement had reference to an appropriation foring Mr. Lincoln's administration for colonization purposes, twenty-five thousand dollars being assigned to the enterprise, which he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln to superintend. He had promptly made his returns to the Secretary of the interior and settled his accounts, and the papers were filed in the Interior Department. They were never sent to the Treasury Department, and lence arose the misapprehension of the Secretary that the account had not yet been settled.

Aboution of the Income Tax.

partment. They were never sent to the Treasury Department, and lienee arose the misapprehension of the Secretary that the account had not yet been settled.

Arolliton of the momentary.

Mr. Casselly, (dem.) of Cal., presented resolutions of the Caifornia Legislature for the abolition of the income tax, and in asking its reference to the Finance Commuttee he remarked that the sentiment of his state was averse to a longer continuance of the tax as oppressive and unjust, ite also gresonted a concentral resolution of the Caifornia Legislature for the establishment of a mail service between San Diego, California, and Sait Lake City, Utah. The first resolution was referred to the Finance Committee and the latter to the Post Office Committee.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE PIFFEENTH AMENDMENT.

After the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. Morron, (rep.) of Ind., introduced as a substitute for the former bill on the same subject a but to enforce the afteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. He gave nouce that on Monday he would move to take from the table the resolution in regard to the Onekia canstrophe.

THE CASE OF GENERAL AMES.

At quarter past one o'clock the regular order, the case of General Ames, was proceeded with, and Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., obtained the floor. He denied that the fact of inhabitancy had been established either with reference to the letter or spirit of the constitution. The substantial objection in the present case was that General Ames, by virtue of the military power entrusted to him by the government, had elected himself. His credentials depended entry in their validity upon his own signature. Was he paid by the government to use instances was a remy officer in electioneering for himself? On the constitution was guilty of a breach of trust. He would not so stultify himself as a memoer of the Senace, as to admit that an election under such circumstances was a process of wiich any notice could be taxen in a republican form of government.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Onio, as one of th

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., thought the disclaimer Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., thought the disclaimer of Mr. Sherman, and those who acted with him on that they were not controlled Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vr., thought the discisimer of Mr. Sherman, and those who acted with him on the present question, that they were not controlled by partisan considerations, was certainly true, for they were about to do an act which would not result in any benefit to the republican party. In this they showed how thoroughly unsents and unpartisan they were. The Judiciary Committee had reported not what they wished, but what taey thought upon the facts, and the law in connection with a constitutional question, and they have been weak enough to suppose that the Senate desired to be guided by the opinion of the court. A friend at his clow had informed him that the question had been already determined. He appreciated the force of that remark. The fact was that the republican majority in the Senate was so strong that senators were apt to decide the question in advance of its consideration and their steempt to find reasons for the concinisions at which they had jumped. He expected the committee would be overruled and would regret the

tion and then attempt to find reasons for the conclusions at which they had jumped. He expected the committee would be overruled and would regret the fact, in view of the importance of the precedent established by the decision. But he would remind the Schators, particularly those from doubtful Staves, that there was such a thing as the last atraw, and that that last straw might some day break the camel's back.

Mr. TRUBBULL, (rep.) of Ill., made an argument to show that no act on the part of General Ames had been shown in support of the idea of inhabitancy.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., argued that the intent of the party with respect to his change of residence was the real question at issue.

Mr. CARPENER, (rep.) of Wis., replied that the infirst and only act illustrative of any intent was the resignation of General Ames, which did not take place until for days after his election.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., said that Ames' vote in the Senate was necessary to overcome the Bingman amendment to the Georgia bill and upon other questions. It was manifest that the radical party in the Senate was disintegrating, that the ablest and purest of its members were leaning the downward course, dictated by impetuous leaders, and some provision was feit to be necessary to guard against the coming storm. He believed that the desperate spirits that controlled that party were ready to plunge the country into another war, and it would come unless all the manbood of the oppressed portion of the people of America was ground into dust by this tyranny. When one of the great lights of that party dared openly to assert that Congress had nowed to we frightful were the strides they had allowed to we frightful were the strides they had allowed to we first to be increased to a military province was carried out a storm of indignation would be raised.

Various authorities upon the legal question were died and discussed by Messey. The walls in the context of the context of intent of inclusions would be raised.

toreat to degrade Tennessee to a military province was carried out a storm of indignation would be raised.

Various authorities upon the legal question were cited and discussed by Messrs, TRUMBULL, STANKER, EDMUNDS and CONKLING, the latter charging that the friends of Ames were disputing against an unbroken current of authority bearing upon the case, and in their desperation were hunting around for some respectable apology for their action.

Mr. SUNNER moved to amend the report of the Judiclary Committee by striking out the word "not," so as to make it read "that Adelbert Ames is eligible to the seat in the Senate of the United States to which he has been appointed."

A vote being taken Mr. Sumner's motion was agreed to, by yeas 40, mays 12, as follows:—

YAAS—Messrs. Abbott, Brownlow, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Fenton, Planagan, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Hamilin, Harris, Howard, Howel, Howel, McDenaid, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Reveis, Howel, McBerser, Bayard, Carpenter, Caserly, Conkling, Davis, Edmunds, McCreery, Norton, Pratt, Schurz, Trumbull and Vickers—12.

Messrs. Steckios, Thurman, Hamilton, of Maryand, and Johnston was compressed to the case.

Messrs. Steckton, Thurman, Hamilton, of Maryland, and Johnston, who were opposed to the motion, announced that they had paired off with Messrs. Morton, Sawyer, Boreman and Lewis respectively, who would have voted for the motion.

The report of the committee as thus amended, declaring Ames entitled to admission, was then adopted.

adopted.

SENATOR AMES SWORN IN.

By invitation of the Chair Mr. Ames presented himself and took the usual oath of office.

Mr. Drake submitted a resolution, which was adopted, dating the compensation of the Mississippi and Texas Senators from the date of the approval of the acts of congress declaring those States entitled to representation. to representation.

After a very brief executive session the Senate, at a quarter-past five, adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1879. PETITIONS PRESENTED. By Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y .- Of sixty New York

merchants for free pig lead.

By Mr. Sargent, (rep.) of Cal.—Of 800 merchants and arusans of San Francisco for the encouragement of domestic shipbuilding.

By Mr. O'NEILL, (rep.) of Pa.—Resolutions of the

Board of Trade of Philadelphia recommending the construction of a harbor of refuge on Block Island. By Mr. Myens, (rep.) of Pa.-Of the Philadelphia Medical Association for assimilated rank to medical officers of the navy.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Moone, (rep.) of N. J., Intrduced a joint resoution granting condemned ordnauce for a soldiers' monument at Fairmount Cemetery, Newsrs, N. J.

Mr. Brynert, (rep.) of N. Y., introduce a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Freasury to inquire relative to the state of trade between the United States and the British Provinces of North America, for the purpose of ascertaining whether more advantageous relations to the commerce of the United States may not be established, and authorizing nim to appoint a suitable expenses. Refered to the Committee on Commerce. Bill.

The Constitution of the manufacture of the Committee of the Committee on Commerce. Bill.

The Constitution of the Tarrier with the chair, having first granted another extension of an hour for greenal debate on the bill.

Mr. Garrier, (rep.) of Olio, addressed the Committee of the Co

Mr. Cox rose. Mr. Garrield (indicating him)—There is one.

Mr. Cox rose.

Mr. Garriged (indicating him)—There is one,
Mr. Garriged (den.) of Ohio—Here is another.
Mr. Model (den.) of Ohio—Here is another.
Mr. Garriged (den.) of Ohio—Here is defected of Ohio, by the north side of Arkansas, you will find a one States, every one of them republican—some of them overwheimingly republican—yet, if I have correctly taken the census of the States in the House, ont of the fifty-seven votes which these States case on this floor there are fifty-one who will probably vote for a reduction of the tartif in some shape; and if they be not gratified by some sanstantial reduction they are likely to go a good deal further towards our democratic friends than they inlight otherwise go. This us the mere outline of the situation, but I can the attention of the country to it as one of the forces in the case. With these forces before us and without inculpating anybody, without saying, as some have said, that the importers are niterly hostile to American interests, or without characterizing the manufacturers as greedy corinorants, sucking the life-blood of the nation, we should look to the Treasury and to the possibilities of the case, and, like wise men, adjust ourselves to the situation and agree to come down to a suitable policy, which shall not accept either of the extreme doctrines urged on this door.

The House then proceeded to consider the bill by sections for amendment.
On motion of Mr. Schrick, (rep.) of Chio, after

extreme doctrines urged on this hoor.

The House then proceeded to consider the bill by sections for amendment.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Chio, after discussion, the blank in the first section, fixing the time when the bill is to go into effect, was filled with the word "October," so that it shall go into effect on the 1st of October, 1870.

The following clause having been reached, on teas of all kinds twenty cents per pound, Mr. Lough-Ridge, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to amend by adding a provise to admit, free of duty, tea when imported in American vessels or foreign vessels entitled by rectprocal treaties to exemption from discriminating duties.

reciprocal treaties to exemption from distribulating duties.

Mr. Cox did not care particularly in what vessels tea came so that it came free; but he apprehended that the proposed reduction on tea was only an ingenious device to keep up the tariff on pig from and woollen and cotton goods.

Mr. Schenck, (rep.) of Ohlo, defended the action of the committee, and said that the discrimination proposed in Mr. Lougardige's amendment would not amount to anything. He would prefer a direct vote on the question of reducing or abolishing the duy on tea. Me though that the condition of the treasury would not justify a further reduction to that recommended by the committee. The estimated sury would not justify a further reduction to that recommended by the committee. The estimated revenue on, tea at twenty cents a pound, was \$7,873.351, although the free traders, in their proposed tariff, though that the government ought to get ten millions from that source.

Mr. INGERSOLL, (rep.) of Ill., suggested the propriety of having a classification of tea, so that the higher classes should pay more duty than the lower classes.

higher classes should pay hore duty that the considerace.

Mr. Schenck opposed that, as opening the doors to frank, misrepresentations and undervaniations.

Mr. Schenck opposed to folio, preferred to wipe out that blot on the bill, and let the country have free tea, as it ongle to have.

Mr. Boyd, (dem.) of Ky., supported the same view of the question.

Mr. Axtell, (dem.) of Ca', spoke on the general subject of tariff and expressed his conviction that the trade and cheap prices were a delusion and a source.

Mr. Axyell. (dem.) of Cal., spoke on the genoral subject of tariff and expressed his conviction that irec trade and cheap prices were a detusion and a share.

Mr. Wood gave his definition of a free trader to be a man in favor of the abolition of all custom houses and in favor of the abolition of all foreign products free of duty. He was not a free trader in that sense, the knew that the government must have revenue to pay its expenses, but he was opposed to any tariff for protection. He was also opposed to any tariff for protection. He was also opposed to laying a horizontal duty of twenty cents on all tea, irrespective of quality, and proposed an advatorem duty of twe per cent, which he thought, by the increase of consumption, would produce as much revenue.

Mr. Sofience said that at that rate the revenue, instead of being twelve millions, as a present, would be only \$644,000. The value of tea imported last year was \$12,800,300. The value of tea imported last year was \$12,800,300. The value of tea imported last year was \$12,800,300. The value of tea imported last year was \$12,800,300. The value of tea imported last year was \$12,800,300. The value of tea imported last year was \$12,800,300. The value of tea imported last year was \$12,800,300. The value of tea imported last year was \$12,800,300. The value of tea imported last year was \$12,800,300. Worth of tea—more than all that was produced.

Mr. MUNOEN declared himself a free trader, and said that he was tired of all the talk and gabble about protecting American industry. If men could not make money in manufacturing from they could put their capital in something eige.

After forther discussion, and without disposing of the question, the committee, at half-past three o'clock, rose, and the House then went into committee on the private calendar, Mr. Niblack, in the chair, and look up the bill to pay to Jonas Fowier and Air. Kirkiand, of New York, contractors for building the dome of the Capitol, \$60,000 in full satisfaction of all claims for iosses or damages ari

one on participate of the country against further grauts of paties and forwarded to Astoria and McMinville, Orogon, was taken up.

Mr. Holman, (dem.) of Ind., moved its reference to the Countritee on Public Lands, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the memorial, which has been extensively signed and forwarded to members from various parts of the country against further grants of public lands to railroad corporations. He

referred to the outcry of the press against the same great evil.

Mr. SMITH, (dem.) of Oregon, made an appeal in favor of the passage of the bill, stating that it had already been considered by the Committee on Public Lands and approved; that it was well guarded in every respect, and that it provided for the sale of the lands to actual settlers only in lots of not over 100 acres and at the maximum price of \$2.50 an acre.

Aft. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., quotes some of the provisions of the bill, in order to show the immens value of the grant proposed in st.

Mr. Holman said there were ninety-one railroal land bills penoing in the House, which, if carrie through, would appropriate a hundred million acres of the public domain. He trusted that these bill would arrest public attention, because if there was one well-defined sentiment in the public mind it was against the railroad grants.

After included discussion, in which much interes was manifested the House, without disposing of the question, took a recess at half-past lour till half-past seven of clock this evening. The evening session to be for general debate on the President's annual Message.

EVENING SESSION.

When the House met this evening there were but five members present. Of these Mr. Wilson, of Minesota, was in the chair, two composed the auditory and two dul the speaking. These latter were Mr. LAWRENCE, (rep.) of Ohlo, on the question of finance and Mr. BENNETT. (rep.) of N. Y., on the question of of making the Erie Canal a free nighway.

CURA.

Sharp Letter from Cassius M. Clay to Gove ernor Palmer, of filingis-The Duty of Americans in Aiding an Oppressed People De-

The following is a reply of Cassius M. Clay, President of the Cuoan Charitable Aid Society, to

Governor Palmer, of fillinois:

New York, April 1, 1870.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 16th of March, uittino, is received. I regard it as an evidence of the growing popularity of our cause that you feel the growing popularity of our cause that you feel the necessity of vindicating, by an appeal to the public, your rejusal to act as vice president of the Cuban Charitable Aid Society. I cannot admit the force of your distinction between the cuites of Governors and private citizens here; for if a Governor would be wrong in adding an oppressed people to recover their right of self-government then all of us are wrong in doing so. If you are right in assuming that we cannot ad the Cubans be also our government is at peace with Spain then, as we are at peace with all nations and people, there is gowhere on the carta an injustice and tyrning which you could aid in overnrowing, and France and other European countries and subjects did wrong in aiding our fathers in 1776 against British oppression, which was paternal and beneficent compared with the tyranny of Spain over Cuba. On the contrary, I hold that every honest man, the world over, owes every other man his moral support and pecuniary and physical aid, so far as may be consistent with his own self-preservation, against every wrong of the aggressor.

It is true the foreign relations of this republic are

pecuniary and physical aid, so har as may be consistent with his own set-preservation, against every wrong of the aggressor.

It is true the foreign relations of this republic are entrusted to the federal officers; but those officers are themselves but the creatures and representatives of the people, and are bound, in reason and in consistational law, to carry out the well defined and intelligent public will. This republic is no disturber of the peace of nations or intrusive propagandist of its principles. But when an oppressed people rise in arms to yindicate the very joundation principles of our government, following the benificent example which we have set them, it is not only our right but our duty to retrain from adding and abetting their enemies, but also to give them our cordial sympathy and support in all legal ways. That we intend to violate no "laws of Congress" we have pledged ourselves in the circular which we made a part of our inviration, and you will find it hard to make the American people believe that we are not the men woo will stand truly

will find it hard to make the American people believe that we are not the men who will stand truly
to our piedges.

The noolest sentiment which our distinguished
and patriotic President ever uttered was, "Let us
have peace;" and I think you will, on reflection,
regret that you have attempted to keep airve the
emittles and distrusts of the late unhappy rebellion by your allusion to the past life of General Jordan, who is now Commander-m-Chiet of the Cuban
forces. I prefer to attribute to him higher purposes and the noblest reparation that can be made
for his attempt to ensiave one people in the selfsacrifice he is now making in the liberation of
another.

for his attempt to ensiave one people in the selfsacrifice he is now making in the liberation of
another.

By the constitution of the 10th of April, 1859, article
twenty-fourth, "all the inhabitants of the republic of
Caba are assolutely free," This constitution has
been certified as genuine by the Cuban Junta here,
men whose honor is above question; and the demand
for the abolition of the siave trade and of siavery
itself on the part of the Cuban delegation to
Madrid, in 1869, proves that this is no new
thought to serve a fraudulent purpose. I prefer to attribute your distrust of the Cuban
mapposes of emancipation to your wast of knowiedge of the facis in the case rather than to that
meanest of calumines, which some have resorted to,
of pretending to believe a falsehood to cover up
their own dereliction of duty. The conclusion of
your letter leaves us to hope that you will yea
put the nooler sentiments of your letter in
unison with our cause, which begins to be
the cause of the whole people without regard to
party, and which, representing eternal rights must,
under the providence of God, at last triumph.

I am, sir, your occodent servant,

C. M. CLAY, President, &c.

His Excellency John M. Pallang, Governor of

I am, sir, your opedient servant, C. M. CLAY, President, &c. His Excellency John M. Palmer, Governor of

THE TICKET ACENIS' CONVENTION.

Very Little Change in the Rates-"Bagmen's" Privileges for the Easuing Year-Milwankee to be Favored in Six Months.

Although somewhat fatigued with Jubilee Jim's hospitality last night the gentlemen who are supbad travelling in the United States, met yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and plunged medias res with a vigor creditable to men who had gone as far as the thirteenth temptation the preceding evening. After a vote of thanks had been passed to the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel for their liberality and ceding evening. After a vote of thanks nospitality the representatives of the lines assembled mustered courage enough to subscribe for 35,000 copies of Vernon's "Official Guide to the Rallwars of the United States." Thus refreshed the new

so, 000 copies of Vernon's "Official Guide to the Railways of the United States." Thus refreshed the new tariff was in order, and as approved shows little or no reduction in Northern lines and but ten to fifteen per cent in those of the South, the same to date from the 1st of May next.

The only line which has had the liberality at present to propose excursion raies to the Pacific is the Chicago and Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, and it is thought that about June next one train per week will run at emigrant rates to the Western shores of our continent. A communice appointed on a proposal to extend the facilities of excursion trains throughout the whole of the continent came to no definite conclusion, but it is thought that some arrangement will be arrived at on the question perfor long. On motion of Mr. Colton it was agreed that passengers be allowed 250 pounds baggage from China and Japan east of Omaha. At present 80 to 100 pounds are allowed. Special resolutions having prevailed with respect to discountenancing "Gibay" agencies, and recognizing only three classes, viz: first, second and emigrant—over the Western lines, a communication from an association of commercial travellers requesting fifty per cent discount on fares after the 1st of May next was considered and agreed upon as far as local traine is concerned, with certain restrictions. After agreeing to keep a list of members, both honorary and otherwise, and to meet at Milwankee six months hence, the Convention adjourned without passing an application from residents of San Francisco and Savannah, Ga., to meet in those piaces in a twelvemonth.

THE EXTRADITION OF CALDWELL.

The Notorious Drawback Forger R. B. Calde well Brought to This City Under Arrest.
Last night the well known drawback forger R. B. Caldwell arrived from Toronto in the custody of Colonel Whitley, chief of the secret service department, who had been officially notified of Caldwell's extradition. On Wednesday night Colonel Whitley proceeded in quest of the man who has cost the United States government a large sum of money ever since December last, and was met by the Canadian Sheriff and the United States Consul, Mr. A. D. shaw, at the Suspension Bridge, where Caldwell

He appears to be quite crestfallen, and states it is a matter of great surprise how or by what means he has been brought out of the Canadian Dominion. He is quite satisfied that some "hocus-pocus" business has been going on which accounts arrest. He also complains very bitterly of his lawyer, Mr. Barney Develine, who, he states, has robbed him of large sums of money and subjected him to harsh treatment, extorting a bill for \$2,000 by threats of having him handed over to the authorities.

He was also taken to the far off Northern monn-tains, some four or five hundred miles up the country, and thereeudured great sugering from integated.

cold.

Many legal questions have taken place with regard
19 Caldwell's extradition, every means being
used to frustrate it on his part, and the United States
government were equally as seatons on their part
through the strenuous exertions of A. D. Shaw, the
American Consul.

American Consul.

Collector Whitely also has followed up Caldwell very sharply since his escape at Montreal and lono time in getting the proper papers signed President Grant for apprehending his logs friend.

Caldwell is looking exceeding well, and titled by two of his brothers immediate arrival. He will be brought up before F Osborn this morning for examinating become that much litigation will case finally disposed of.